

FARM BUREAU AND AGRICULTURAL NOTES

MEDINA MILK SHIPPERS SELECT NEW DIRECTORS

About 300 members of the Medina auxiliary of the Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Company met for their annual meeting at the Court House, Friday night, Nov. 11.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Clark. Mr. S. B. Stoddard was selected chairman for the evening and Brant Earley, secretary.

The business of the evening was then taken up. Mr. S. B. Stoddard was unanimously elected to take the place of the retiring director, Walter Clark.

It was reported to the meeting that Mr. J. C. Indoe intended to withdraw from the Board. In the event of Mr. Indoe's resignation Mr. Edward Rooney of Seville was selected to fill the vacancy.

A county organization of the shippers was discussed and resulted in the forming of such an organization with the following officers selected: R. E. Lance, president; Edward Rooney, vice president; and Brant Earley, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. H. W. Ingersoll of Elyria, president of the company, who took up and discussed in some detail the milk strike, the can situation, testing, and other items of interest to the shippers.

Quite a number of those present availed themselves of Mr. Ingersoll's invitation at the close of his address to ask him questions. Some wanted to know why they had to buy cans in which to ship their milk and others protested because of frequent discrepancies to their disadvantage claimed by dealers to be found in the percentage of butterfat upon the arrival of the milk in the city. To the first question Mr. Ingersoll stated that it was something over which the milk company had no control, it being an arbitrary requirement of the dealers.

The second question was answered by the statement that it was no uncommon thing for milk to be dipped into by railroad men and others in transit, and that oftentimes cans

were upset or nearly so in sliding them from the stands to the cars, and in this way much of the cream is removed.

OHIO'S CORN CROP

Ohio's 150,000,000 bushel corn crop averages 41 bushels per acre which is 2.5 bushels less than last year but the carryover of last year's crop on the farms is higher so that the total supply on farms is only about 7,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, according to reports received by C. J. West, Agricultural Statistician. These figures assume that all of this year's crop will be husked in good condition. The potato crop averaged 58 bushels per acre which means a total State crop of 6,554,000 bushels. The yield per acre of potatoes is only two-thirds that of last year and the crop will be about 5,000,000 bushels less than last year. Tobacco will average something like 920 pounds per acre. The buckwheat crop is good. Farm grains are generally of light weight. The average yield of clover seed per acre is estimated at 1.3 bushels per acre.

The average corn yield in Medina county for year ending Nov. 1 was 45 bushels per acre; the average potato yield, 63 bushels per acre.

ARRANGE ONE-DAY DAIRYING SCHOOLS

A dairy feeding campaign comparable in purpose and method to the poultry culling campaign of last summer is being launched by the department of Dairying of the Ohio State University.

Dairy Extension specialists from the University are going into various quarters of the State this week, holding district meetings of county agents, and helping them work out a uniform method for carrying on community dairy feeding schools in their home counties this winter.

These will be one-day schools held by the county agents in rural school houses, farm homes, or halls. They will be open to anyone who engages

to bring in record sheets showing how much each cow of the home herd has given over a period of at least a week, and who agrees to tabulate the number of pounds of different feeds fed each week.

With this data, the county agent will lead the group in picking out from their herds cows which probably are not paying their board, and in working out balanced rations with lower costs per unit of protein and of total nutrients.

The plan is not to extend this work to every township of the county, but to pick out the two showing most interest in modern dairy methods, and to hold two schools in each such township.

MEDINA HOLSTEINS MAKE FINE RECORD

Medina county again has two of its purebred registered Holsteins listed by Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of Advanced Registry of the Holstein Friesian association of America, in his "Reported Tests of Holstein Friesian Cows," a bi-weekly publication sent out from Delevan, Wis.

The following record has been made in the full-aged class:

Indianola Pontiac 186834, bred by C. I. Miller of Medina and now owned by J. F. Phillips of North Jackson, O., produced at the age of 9 years, 3 months and 7 days a record of 600.3 lbs. of milk and 22.430 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent to 28.04 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

Korndyke Blaine Girl, 480065, of the full-aged class bred by P. L. Blaine of Litchfield, and now owned by Colver Farms of Colver, Pa., produced at the age of 6 years, 3 months and 26 days a record of 693.0 lbs. of milk, 19.086 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent to 23.96 lbs. of butter fat in seven days.

Medina county may well be proud of its local Holstein owners and breeders in the progressive manner in which they are showing Ohio and the Holsten interests at large the superiority of the Black and Whites as milk and butter producers.

FREE LUNCH COUNTER WILL SAVE OHIO BIRDS

A food shelf built with a southern side exposed is regarded by entomologists at the Ohio Experiment Station as essential in aiding song birds to survive severe Ohio winters.

The weakest point in bird life generally comes during the winter when snows cut off the food supply.

Suet, cracked nuts, seeds, grains, and crumbs in goodly quantity furnish a ration for practically all the birds. Warm water is also a bird delicacy when the ground is frozen and no snow is in evidence.

Grain mixed with chaff scattered in a sheltered place is often the means of saving quail from death during heavy snow falls.

A free lunch counter for birds, however, need not be maintained during the mild periods, as at these times it would be best to encourage the birds to destroy dormant insects which lie in crevices or under the bark of trees.

CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPING LOWERS SELLING COSTS

By marketing their hogs cooperatively through the Paulding County Livestock Company, a Farm Bureau organization, the Paulding County experiment farm was able to reduce the selling cost per 100 pounds of hogs to 79 cents.

This represents selling expense, including freight to Cleveland, a distance of 155 miles, weighing, yardage and commission. Usually the cost of marketing is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Twenty hogs when loaded at the Paulding farm weighed 4,015 pounds; after a 4-mile wagon haul they weighed 3,965 pounds and at Cleveland, 3,960.

The hogs brought \$8.50 per 100 pounds on the Cleveland market. The selling expense amounted to \$31.28 for the lot.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS OFF FOR COLUMBUS

Fourteen of Medina's 4-H club members left Monday morning for Columbus to attend Club Week. They will return next Saturday, Nov. 19. About 600 boys and girls from all over the state will have the privilege of this educational event.

Mr. Harley C. Brunskill goes with the Medina county crowd as their leader. Each one of the delegates will write a story of their trip, the best of which will be published later.

Following is a list of Medina delegates:

Montville Hustlers Club: Margaret Ralph, Nora Kindig, Norman Abbott, Maynard Abbott.

Sunshine Club: Leah Pohsehl, Edine Pader, Rupert Otterbacher.

Cloverleaf Club: Opal Owen, Miles

Whitmore, Carl Wack.

Willing Workers Club: Walter Crum, Leonard Gibbs.

Improvers Club: Laurence Stine. Special: William Mader.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Conducted by S. P. Porter
Mallet Creek, Ohio

WINTER FEEDING

If we would get eggs in winter or even get our hens ready for early spring laying, we must give them thru winter just as near summer conditions as possible; and now that winter is here we should begin feeding to that end at once. If our hens or pullets were laying as real winter comes on, we must expect the cold weather to at least slow up their egg production, if not stop it entirely. But by proper feeding and care this cessation in egg production need not last so very long.

Now it's not a bad guidance to follow to just note about what kind of food they were getting when running at large, just before being put into winter quarters. In doing so one will find that the variety of food obtained at that time would be almost too great to be duplicated or supplied by our silos. But by studying the nature and kinds of food needed, we can follow up biddy's variety pretty closely. The great trouble with us usually is that we are rather prone to see how cheaply we can feed our fowls to carry them thru the winter. It should not be how little we can winter them on, but rather how much we can make them consume; for remember, none of the food will be wasted, as it is building for the future.

It will be noticed that the hen when on range picks up many things that would seem to us as nearly worthless, but biddy knows her business. It provides bulk, which is necessary. Wholly a grain diet with no bulky food would not be considered by biddy as she has her own choosing, hence it's up to us to provide bulky food in some form during the winter months. What shall it be depends largely whether you are a farmer or whether you are situated so that you cannot get the bulky food found in abundance on the farm. We must have protein in considerable quantities, both that found in animal foods and green foods. In green foods we find plenty of it in clover and alfalfa and it's surprising to note what great quantities of either the fowls will consume when confined in winter coops, if they can get it.

Even if one has but an acre or two or only a large garden, it will pay big to save a patch of alfalfa for his chickens in winter. Sow as soon as land is fit to work in spring and it can be cut twice the first year and afterward three or four times a year. So it will be seen that only a very small patch will supply a large flock with the finest green food to be had. In preparing alfalfa for feeding to poultry, it should be cut as soon as the blooms begin to appear. Let it wilt a half day only, then rake into bundles and carry to some shed or loft, untie bundles and spread out a little so the air can finish curing it. After a few days turn the alfalfa over and let it lay spread out until perfectly dry; then it may be tied in quite small bundles and packed away in a smaller space to hold for winter. When a bundle is hung in the coop the fowls get after it in a hurry. Common red clover can be treated in the same manner, but the fowls very much prefer the alfalfa.

The latter cured as described will keep its nice green color, which helps to make it such a tempting morsel of food for the biddies.

Right at this point we wish to mention the fact that silage is one of the very best forms of green food for winter use in the poultry yards. At first they pick at it with suspicion on account of its peculiar smell, but they soon become used to it and seem to really like it. We know of a man in Kansas that conducts a large poultry ranch, who fills two large silos for his fowls every year. He cuts his ensilage a little more green than do the dairymen in this part of the country and doesn't allow any ears of corn to mature on it. The protein we must get thru animal foods is not such an easy problem, as it is necessary to use greater caution as to what we use, and the condition it is in when it is to be fed. Fresh cut green bone and meat that may adhere to it as it comes from the butcher shop is undoubtedly the best kind of animal food we can use. But great caution must be used in grinding only fresh bones, as mouldy or spoiled meats start trouble in camp at once. This form of animal food must be fed with caution, even if fresh and sweet. A light feed every other day is enough—just enough so that each individual bird gets a good taste.

In our grain foods we can't be too careful to get clean sweet grains every time, no matter what kind of grain it may be. It's a bad mistake to feed poor, musty or otherwise damaged grain because it can be procured cheaply. The best is the safest and in the end is therefore the cheapest. We do not believe in feeding much ground grain, for nature has provided biddy with a firstclass grist mill, all her very own, and no gasoline is required to run in. Ground feed in a mash a few times a week is about all that is necessary.

One of the best plans of feeding the morning feed of grain is to scatter the grain in the litter the evening before and see that it is mixed and covered well in the litter. This teaches the fowls to get down and dig at first break of day. Oats and wheat should be used for this morning scratch feed, but not at the same time, for we have found that some individuals will pick out the wheat and leave the oats; therefore it is best to feed wheat one morning and oats the next; and if you have it or can procure it, a feed of broken wheat about three times a week is a fine thing. Or, if you have it in plenty, a light feed once a day will pay well, as it is quite an egg maker. Feed corn only at night, but see to it that big crops result from that feed, as corn is a natural heat-producing food.

Mrs. J. S. M. asks as to the reliability of some of the concerns that advertise such great egg-producing tonic and wants to know if such tonics are any good. We are glad to get this question, tho we may not be able to answer it to the correspondent's satisfaction. As to the reliability of these people, we suppose the correspondent means financial responsibility. We have no means of knowing this. No doubt any of these concerns will send their goods as they agree to, but that is where the rub comes in. Why, if these so called great egg-producers would do as they claim, a hen would lay herself to death in a few months. It's something like this: these people are big advertisers and if they catch 1-4 yes, its safe to say 1-10 of the people who write them about their goods, they do a tremendously big business. Some of them advise feeding their tonic freely during January and February, and add that by March every hen will be laying to her capacity. Why it's easy to see this trick. Hens or especially pullets, with good care and feed usually start egg production

about March 1 anyway. And some people who feed this tonic thru the months named and begin to get eggs by March, of course lay it all to the tonic, and at once become permanent customers of the concern of whom they procured the tonic. Then the firm or party proceeds at once to get their testimonial, which they freely but innocently send in. Their testimonials being genuine, help to gain the confidence of new customers and the business goes on with a rush. Now to make this matter short and plain, the writer had a little experience along this line which he will give in full, and it may answer Mrs. J. S. M.'s question to her satisfaction. Some years ago we had some correspondence with one of these big egg tonic men, to the extent that we ordered a supply of his goods, fed it with apparent good results in the fall of the year, then ordered more to feed during winter, but thought we would give it a severe, but fair test. So we mated up two pens of equal number of pullets and began feeding one pen the tonic about Jan. 15; the other pen was fed and cared for exactly the same, but got none of the tonic. Results, both pens began laying about February 25, and from then on each pen's production of eggs was about the same clear into the summer, neither pen showing any perceptible gain over the other. So all we were out was the price paid for the tonic. This looked like a fair test and we shut down on the tonic as a humbug. But wishing to see if any effect, good or bad, would result from the tonic fed pullets for breeding purposes, we set eggs from each pen separately. Results, the hatch from the tonic-fed pullets was about one-third less than from the others and fully fifty per cent. more chicks died when quite small, and at no time during the growth of the two lots did the tonic chicks compare with the others. We then and there made up our minds that nature provides, in the various feeds to be had for poultry feeding, all the tonic needed for the health and egg production, and that these great egg tonic men were fellows to let alone.

Now we do not mean to say that there are not many good reliable egg foods made and put on the market annually by reliable firms, for there are; and they are used with good results. They are not considered a stimulant, but contain ingredients in a compound form that aid egg production, without tearing down the constitution of the fowls.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

Support your own policy, by co-operation. The facilities of this organization are yours, by dealing here.

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Coal, Cow feeds of all kinds
Sewer pipe, Slag and Sand, Posts
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We have purchased a complete new grinder, which will be installed in about one week, while installing, there will be no grinding here. But previous to this change we will be at your service day and night.

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VALLEY CITY, OHIO

Money-Saving Combination Offer

During November and December The Medina Sentinel follows its usual custom and offers to its readers and the public in general the following money-saving combination offers:

OFFER NO. 1

The Medina Sentinel, 1 year\$1.50
The Cleveland Plain Dealer (daily) 1 year 5.00
Total value\$6.50

Our Special Price\$5.50

OFFER NO. 2

The Medina Sentinel 1 year\$1.50
The Ohio Farmer, 1 year 1.00
Total value\$2.50

Our Special Price\$2.00

OFFER NO. 3

The Medina Sentinel, 1 year\$1.50
The Ohio Farmer, 1 year 1.00
The Cleveland Plain Dealer (daily), 1 year 5.00
Total value\$7.50

Our Special Price\$6.00

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at 2:00 P. M. on the Farm

FIVE POINTS STOCK FARM

Situated 3 miles southeast of Spencer, 1 1-4 miles north of Pawnee on the W. & L. E. Ry., 1 mile west of the Black River Church of the Brethren.

125 ACRES

Rich level land. 80 acres, meadow, balance pasture, good 11 room house, slate roof, lightning rods and lighting plant, fine bank barn 64x120 slate roof, covered barn yard, horse barn 30x50, other good out buildings, two good wells, three cisterns, living water in pasture, fruit of various kinds. Family estate for over 80 years. Appraised at \$75.00 per acre.

Must be sold to settle estate.

TERMS:—One third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

C. E. KNAPP

Executor of the estate of I. J. Bets, Lodi, O.